

THE FARMINGTON TIMES

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FAIR WORDS, PARTISAN DEEDS

Acting as partisans, though all the while disclaiming the motives and seeking to escape the odium of partisanship, Republican leaders in Congress are opposing the League of Nations and signaling to the members of their party to join them in the fight. Their pretensions and disclaimers are as insincere as they are specious.

Senator Lodge, speaking in the Senate, announced that the ratification of the League "is not a partisan question, and never was," but his actions have been in constant contradiction of his professions. He fathered the "round robin" which was signed only by Republican Senators. He called a conference of Republican Senators at the beginning of the present session of Congress to formulate a program of opposition to the League. He helped to pack the Foreign Relations Committee, which is to consider the League, so that its membership is preponderantly Republican. He collaborated with Senator Knox in the introduction of the latter's resolution demanding separation of the covenant of the League from the treaty of peace. The backers of this demand in the Foreign Relations Committee were all Republicans.

Republican reactionaries in the Senate have shown by every sign and token that they are opposing the League with party animus, by partisan means and for partisan advantage. Mr. Lodge is the promoter and spokesman of this policy, which proves in spite of all his disclaimers, that he and his reactionary followers would make the League a partisan battle-cri.

There are exceptions to this rule of Republican antagonism in the Senate. Several Senators of Mr. Lodge's party—but not of his faction—are supporting the League without ceasing at the same time to be Republicans. Outside of the Senate there are scores of thousands of Republicans who advocate the League and want all discussion and consideration of it kept free from political and partisan bias. They cannot understand why Republican Senators cannot be as free from partisanship as a former Republican President—Mr. Taft—has shown himself to be.

Chairman Hays is now endeavoring to convince the public that he and other official representatives of his party do not regard the League of Nations as a partisan issue. His chief difficulty, however, will be to persuade Senators Lodge, Knox and the other "robbers" that no such unworthy use be made of it.

FOURTH OF JULY

Does the Fourth of July have the same thrill for the boy of today that it had for his father and his grandfather? Or, to put it the other way, has the modern boy the same capacity for being thrilled?

Fathers seemed much older in those days than they do now: older and graver. To give their sons money to spend for fireworks was quite out of the ordinary; those who did it were looked upon as not unlikely to regret their spendthrift habits in old age. If the boys want Fourth of July money, let 'em go earn it! And so they did—by digging dandelions and working in the strawberry beds and picking berries and doing other simple homely things that lay at hand.

By the middle of June the fire-crackers had been bought—always the first kind, "first chop", and always eight cents a bunch, with one yellow and one green cracker somewhere in the package—the "king" and the "queen", reputed, through the glamour that always radiates from royalty, to "speak" a little louder than any of the other; but they never did.

The real preparations for the great day began by the appointment among the boys of a sort of committee on alien property, whose duty it was to discover, condemn and requisition the material for the big bonfire—empty barrels, especially tar or oil barrels, crates, old lumber, packing boxes and anything else that would burn. The committee was expected to be alert and aggressive, and, in considering the matter of old wagons, loose front gates and detachable doorsteps, to err on the side of severity rather than on that of leniency.

It is not necessary to tell how "the crowd" managed to get out and get together before midnight. Some knowledge the young are better without. Some secrets must remain forever locked in faithful breasts. But Fourth of July began when one by one the boys came slipping silently out of the darkness into the hum and joyous recognition of the meeting place; and it began right there. Church bells began to ring wildly and incoherently; "devil's fiddles," made of a tomato can, a nail and a twisted string, sent forth their infernal music; and by and by, when they had got the devil out of Ferguson's blacksmith shop, and filled the hardy hells with powder, and tamped wet paper in on top of it, there was a deep, car-splitting, thunderous roar that came rolling back in echoes from the hills

across the river and made father turn over in bed and say, "Confound those boys! Why can't they wait till daylight and let people sleep!"

What you saw by the dawn's early light was the Antiques and Horribles, that delectable parade of fantasies, on foot, on horseback, and in wagons, at the head of which was the cage with a pig in it and a big sign that said, "The Irish Lion." Then came a hurried breakfast, and after that the real business of the day, which was fire-crackers: "fuses" made by breaking a cracker open in the middle; "cat-n-dog fights," in which the cat hissed frightfully and the dog barked his head off; crackers under straw hats and in bottles and under tin cans; crackers till the whole air, all over town, was full of the intoxicating odor of Chinese powder and slow matches, sweeter than anything in Araby the Blest.

Oh, no, it wasn't the best way to celebrate the birthday of our independence. It wasn't safe, and it wasn't sane. We do it better now. But when the great day comes, just notice the retrospective look on the faces of some of the middle-aged men you meet.

Some reactionary Republican Senators would have us—and all the world besides—believe that the only interest this country has in foreign nations is interest on American investments. And still they seem to forget that peace must precede prosperity, here and abroad; that we cannot recover our trade with Europe until, with our help, Europe has re-established peaceful, permanent governments.

The only serious effort ever made to end war has been given the endorsement of thirty-two nations. It is generally conceded that the League of Nations has little chance of success without the participation of the United States. That participation must be with the approval of the Senate. It is within the bounds of possibility that the hostility of a few Republicans, inspired by partisanship to one man, the President, is going to defeat the plan to end war?

More than \$20,000,000 has been loaned to farmers by the Federal Farm Land Banks, at a low rate of interest and on long terms. Prior to the passage of the Farm Loan act, farmers paid from 8 to 15 per cent for short term loans. Yet Republican hostility to anything accomplished by Democrats is so intense that a Republican Congressman would exempt the Farm Loan bonds from taxation, destroy the system and restore the farmers to the clutches of the mortgage bankers.

SUNDAY AT THE CHURCHES

Christian Science
Subject: "Christian Science."
Golden text: 1 Thessalonians 5:21.
Sunday morning at 11 a. m. in the News building. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. To these services the public is cordially invited.

Lutheran Church
H. Hallberg, Pastor.
Second Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Morning worship at 10:30. Subject of sermon: "Making Excuses."
Ladies' Aid meets at 3:30 p. m.
No evening service.
The Concordia Y. L. S. meets next week Wednesday at 8 p. m.

First Baptist Church
O. H. L. Cunningham, Pastor.
Morning worship, 11 o'clock.
Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.
Junior Union, 2:30 p. m.
Senior Union, 7 p. m.
Preaching 8 p. m.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Invite your friends to attend these services with you.

Knob Lick
Mrs. Thos. Wines of Esther spent Thursday night with her aunt, Mrs. John Wells.

Mrs. J. S. Martin and son, John, were business visitors in Farmington Saturday.

Mrs. Alex Chamberlain spent Sunday with Mrs. Lue Chamberlain.

Mrs. Jess Erwin was a Knob Lick visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. C. W. Marshall spent Friday with her daughter, Mrs. J. D. Wells.

Mrs. Wm. Wells of Route 6 was shopping in Knob Lick Saturday.

Miss Mary Erwin of Libertyville visited Saturday night and Sunday with home folks.

Thos. Marshall made a business trip to Farmington Tuesday.

Mrs. J. S. Martin was guest of Mrs. Lue Chamberlain Friday.

Mrs. Mary Wines and children spent Friday night and Saturday with Mrs. J. D. Wells.

Mr. Stanley of Mountain Oak is hauling ties to Knob Lick this week.

Miss Sadie Skinner of Farmington visited home folks Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Marshall were business visitors in Farmington Tuesday.

Wm. Lemmon spent Monday night with Jess Erwin.

Misses Iva and Susie Martin spent Sunday afternoon with Mrs. Eva Wells.

Alf Clark was a Knob Lick visitor Monday.

Miss Gracie Kennedy of near Knob Lick spent Sunday with Misses Lena and Eva Wells.

Miss Ella Clark spent Saturday night and Sunday with Sadie Erwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wines of Farmington spent Sunday at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wells.

Wm. Lemmon was a Knob Lick visitor Monday.

FARMS FOR SALE
75a, 5 mi. from Farmington, \$4,500
78a, 5 mi. from Farmington, \$3,700
156a, 4 mi. from Elvins, \$4,000
39a, 3 mi. from Farmington, \$2,600
87a, 6 mi. from Farmington, \$2,500
80a, 6 mi. from Farmington, \$5,000
80a, 4 mi. from Farmington, \$5,200
56a, 4 mi. from Farmington, \$1,600
Apply to G. O. WATTS, office in Farmington Undertaking building; phone 256. Res. phone, 183.

COAL SHORTAGE ON WAY; GOVT. SAYS BUY NOW

May Be Repetition of 1917-18 Conditions Next Winter Says Geological Survey.

MINES IDLE WITHOUT ORDERS.

Those Who Delay Ordering Longer May Not Get Their Fuel Later On.

The United States Geological Survey announces from Washington the probability of another general coal shortage next fall and winter. The announcement is based, the Survey states, upon a nation-wide study of conditions in the bituminous field. Unless steps are taken at once, the Survey says, to place the mines upon a basis of increased production there is every prospect of a repetition to some degree of the situation that prevailed in the United States during the winter of 1917-18.

The only way production can be stimulated at the present time, it is said, is by placing orders with the mines for coal which will be needed later on. "Production during the first five months of the year," reads the statement, "fell 57,202,000 net tons, or approximately 25 per cent below production during the first five months of 1918. Mines are producing coal now at the rate of 8,000,000 to 8,500,000 tons a week. An average output of 10,700,000 tons a week must be maintained from June 1 to January 1 next if the country's estimated needs of 500,000,000 tons this year are to be met."

Evil of Delayed Orders.

At no time during this year has the rate of production approached the required tonnage. The tendency on the part of buyers to hold off placing their orders is limiting production, as the mines cannot store coal at the point of production, and when the rush of orders for the winter's needs comes next fall there is grave danger that the mines, with depleted labor forces and the probability of less adequate transportation, will be unable to meet the demands. The result of such a situation would be an insufficient supply for the requirements of domestic consumers, public utilities and industrial users generally.

"It is believed that requirements for this year," reads a Survey statement to Fuel Administrator Garfield, "will be about 530,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, of which approximately 30,000,000 tons have been used from stocks accumulated last year, leaving 500,000,000 tons to be produced. Of this 500,000,000 tons 178,000,000 tons were produced during the first five months, leaving 322,000,000 tons to be produced in the remaining 30 weeks, or an average of 10,700,000 tons a week.

"Thus far this year production has been at the rate of 8,200,000 tons a week. In 1918 production was at the rate of 11,300,000 tons a week.

"This production will be difficult of accomplishment. The capacity of operating mines at the present time with labor now on the payroll is about 10 per cent lower than it was last year. This deficiency may be made up in part or wholly if the mines have orders sufficient to run them five or six days a week unless the threatened exodus of foreign-born labor occurs.

May Be Car Shortage.

"Present wage agreements between operators and miners expire with the proclamation of peace by the President. A suspension of mining operations while a new wage agreement is being negotiated would, of course, seriously interfere with the production of coal and if it should occur during the fall would cause a panic among buyers and consumers of coal."

There is no use in gambling upon this or any other contingency, fuel administration officials say. The firm or individual who wants to be sure of an adequate coal supply next winter can be certain by buying coal now. There is no other way such assurance can be obtained. Transportation also promises to be a limiting factor if the flood tide of demand comes at a time when the country's record crops are being carried. In some districts it would appear certain that, notwithstanding the utmost endeavors of the Railroad Administration and the utilization of its experience last fall, car shortage will be a cause limiting bituminous coal production, and for that reason it is problematical whether the expected production of 500,000,000 tons can be attained this year.

Shortage of labor already is a factor that is cutting down the output in some coal producing sections, according to the Survey's report. The operators report that from 35,000 to 40,000 foreign-born miners expect to return to Europe as soon as they can get passports and that many have already returned. If continued this movement will be capable of producing but one result—a reduction of the amount of coal mined in districts where the mine labor is largely foreign-born, and there are many such districts.

He who needs coal should hesitate no longer. Now is the time to buy coal.

All the news—\$1.50 the year.

AGAIN MISSOURI HOLDS FIRST PLACE

Jefferson City, Mo., June 20.—Missouri, for the year 1918, as was the case during other years of the last decade, holds first rank among all states for quantity and value of black walnut lumber and logs placed on the market, the production amounting to 13,373,000 feet of lumber and 420 extra cars of logs, which commodities had a combined total market value of \$2,204,938, announces advance information from the 1918 Red Book of the Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics, released for publication today by Commissioner William H. Lewis.

Missouri's walnut lumber last year, at an average of \$117.77 per thousand feet, had a total worth of \$1,574,938. The surplus of walnut logs, 420 car loads, constituting the surplus shipments of thirty-five Missouri counties, had a total worth of \$630,000. Most of the 1918 output of Missouri black walnut lumber, as well as the output of the other producing states, went to manufacturers of munitions and was turned into stocks for the rifles and other small arms the American Expeditionary Forces used so valorously in their victorious campaign in Europe.

The production of black walnut lumber, the United States, the same year totaled 53,676,000 feet, which was 12 per cent less than the output of the previous year. For both Missouri and Ohio the total output was greater by 10 per cent than any previous year, but the output for every other walnut lumber state showed a decline, 1918 over 1917.

A noteworthy point of the 1918 demand for black walnut lumber, was that the value took a tremendous jump, the price going from the average of the country over of \$42.38 per thousand feet to \$73. The importance attached to black walnut that year is indicated by the fact that its value was greater than that of any other domestic species of timber.

It is estimated by A. T. Edmonston, Supervisor of Statistics, who prepared the Bureau of Labor statistics walnut bulletin, that the 1918 output of walnut lumber of Missouri, 13,375,000 feet, constituted 24 per cent of the whole production of the United States. Another noteworthy fact relating to Missouri's 1918 output of walnut lumber is that the mill value per thousand feet was greater than that of any other State, it being \$117.77, compared to \$115.21 for Illinois.

Saturday Candy Special

Fresh—just received Lady Helen Chocolate Strawberries, with Cream; value \$1.25—

Special, 85c a box.

When in town call around and get a cool, refreshing drink. It's ALWAYS cool

at

Sundy's Candy Kitchen,

Indiana walnut lumber that year averaged \$61.92 per thousand feet; Tennessee, \$55.82; Iowa, \$58.91; Kentucky, \$44.05; West Virginia, \$37.70; Arkansas, \$51.06; Virginia, \$31.53; Pennsylvania, \$41.55; North Carolina, \$32.85; and that of all other States credited with a smaller walnut lumber production, 1918, \$79.86. These prices gave the walnut lumber of the country an average 1918 value of \$72.99 per thousand feet.

Veneer producers of the country were active in their demands for Missouri black walnut logs and many car loads went to these plants instead of the saw mills, and were quickly converted into household furniture, coffins and caskets, and also used for other high class expensive purposes.

Walnut logs which originated in Southeast Missouri were shipped by barge and boat in that shape to Cairo where they were made into the wood work of sewing machines and into furniture. Other Missouri logs were shipped to St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Springfield, Joplin for furniture. The 1918 demand of large wood-working plants of Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh and other Eastern cities for Missouri black walnut logs exceeded all past records.

WAR CASUALTY LIST

For St. Francois County, Mo., to June 1, 1919, compiled by the State Historical Society of Missouri, Floyd C. Shoemaker, Secretary, Columbia.

St. Fran- cois Co.	Total
Army	for Mo.
Killed in action.....11	1280
Died of wounds.....2	449
Died of disease.....7	877
Died from accident and other causes.....2	145
Wounded severely.....18	2581
Wounded slightly.....25	1969

Wounded undetermined.....17	1929
Prisoners.....0	129
Missing, still unaccounted for.....3	289
Missing, later reported returned to duty.....0	186
Died in camp (U. S. A.).....8	850
Army total.....93	10,684
Marine	
Killed in action.....3	58
Died of wounds.....0	26
Died of disease.....0	7
Wounded severely.....7	193
Wounded slightly.....0	3
Wounded undetermined.....1	46
Prisoners.....0	5
Missing, still unaccounted for.....1	22
Missing, later reported returned to duty.....1	20
Died in camp (U. S. A.).....1	3
Marine total.....13	383

MRS. MARY E. MOORE

The death of Mrs. Mary E. Moore occurred at her home, near Knob Lick, on Monday, June 23. Deceased was the wife of Riley Moore, and was, at the time of her death, 68 years, one month and thirteen days old. The funeral services were conducted Wednesday at Knob Lick and interment was in the Knob Lick cemetery.

The Times extends sincere sympathy to the bereaved relatives and friends.

The death of Mrs. John Biri occurred at her home near Avon last Monday morning, at the age of 54 years. The funeral services were conducted Tuesday and interment was made at Avon.

Everything, each week \$1.50

"Hesitating"

We are now at the "hesitating" period in our prospective move, and ask the kindly indulgence of our friends and patrons during this unsatisfactory period.

Last week we fully expected to be in our new quarters by this time. Now we hope that this time next week will surely find us in our new home.

But when we do finally get into our new and far more commodious quarters we will be able to repay all for the patience we are now asking friends and patrons—actual and prospective—to exercise in this most trying experience—preparing for a move.

But when this "nightmare" is over it's unpleasantness will soon be forgotten amid the wonderfully improved appearances of our new quarters, where we will be able to give to all patrons the careful and painstaking service we believe they are entitled to.

Be patient and you will soon be better served.

Lang Motor Co.,
Farmington, Missouri